

VZCZCXR05922

PP RUEHDBU RUEHFL RUEHKW RUEHLA RUEHNP RUEHROV RUEHSR

DE RUEHSL #0282/01 1731617

ZNY CCCCC ZZH

P R 221617Z JUN 09

FM AMEMBASSY BRATISLAVA

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0007

INFO RUEHSL/EUROPEAN POLITICAL COLLECTIVE

RUEHSL/AMEMBASSY BRATISLAVA 0021

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 BRATISLAVA 000282

SIPDIS

STATE FOR EUR/CE, INL/C

E.O. 12958: DECL: 6/22/2019

TAGS: PREL PGOV KJUS KCRM LO

SUBJECT: STEFAN HARABIN ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME COURT

REF: BRATISLAVA 166 AND PREVIOUS

BRATISLAVA 00000282 001.2 OF 002

CLASSIFIED BY: Keith A. Eddins, CDA, State.

REASON: 1.4 (b), (d)

¶1. (C) Summary: Justice Minister Stefan Harabin was elected Chairman of the Supreme Court on June 22. He received 15 out of 17 votes from members of the Slovak Judicial Council. Two members abstained. Seven members of the Council were either appointed by Harabin, or are subordinate to him. Harabin, whose reputation for corruption, vengeance and deceit is well known, is thus poised to become the most powerful person in the Slovak Judiciary. Judges are appointed without term limits; the only body which can recall a judge is the Judicial Council, which Harabin will lead when he assumes his new duties. Judges who have spoken out publicly against Harabin are likely to be subject to retribution. The situation bears close monitoring. As they - and others who value the rule of law - come under pressure, we will continue our efforts to promote and preserve good governance in Slovakia.

¶2. (U) Despite unprecedented public statements by respected judges about the dangers of a Harabin-lead Supreme Court, Justice Minister Stefan Harabin was elected Chairman of the Supreme Court and Judiciary Council on June 22. Fifteen members of the Judiciary Council voted for Harabin. His opponent, Supreme Court Judge Eva Babiakova - whom Harabin referred to as the "opposition's" candidate, even though her name was put forward by the Slovak Supreme Court - received no votes. Two judges abstained in the voting. We had heard from informed sources that one member of the judicial council who has a reputation for independence was afraid to vote against Harabin, because she was certain that any "no" vote would be attributed to her and she would be punished.

¶3. (U) Concerns about the corrosive effect of Harabin's election led not only to a series of articles and op-eds by Slovak judges, but also to a first-ever collaboration between judges and NGOs. Together with representatives from NGOs Transparency International and Fair-Play Alliance, three judges held a press conference on June 17 to highlight their concerns about Harabin. Fair-Play Alliance launched an internet campaign called "Red (Card) for Harabin" that garnered over 9,000 signatures.

¶4. (U) The reaction of Harabin and the Justice Ministry to the campaign was to denounce it as dishonest and a creation of the political opposition. The Justice Ministry spokesman called the NGO campaign a "totalitarian" tactic. As citizens signed their names to the online "Stop Harabin" campaign, Fair-Play Alliance forwarded their emails to all members of the Judicial Council. In response, the office of Justice Ministry State Secretary Hudak (a member of the Judicial Council who is close to Harabin) sent emails to all of the petitioners that read "Thank you for your vote. Stefan Harabin." While the Justice Ministry Spokesman claimed that these emails were sent

"automatically, as a courtesy," Hudak's secretary acknowledged purposefully sending them.

¶5. (U) Several recipients of the Harabin "thank you" notes contacted Fair-Play to express their unease that the Ministry had their personal contact information. Their reaction is indicative of Harabin's reputation. During the June 22 vote, opponents of candidate Babiakova accused her of having missed work because of a drinking problem. Harabin again denied having contacts with Baki Sadiki, a suspected heroin trafficker. Per reftels, the authenticity of a transcript of a conversation between the two was confirmed by General Prosecutor Trnka. He disputed charges that he has created an atmosphere of fear among the judiciary, saying "the only judges who have to worry are those who do not fulfill their responsibilities."

¶6. (U) It is likely that Harabin's opponent, Judge Babiakova, will file a suit with the Constitutional Court claiming that the judges on the Judiciary Council who are subordinate to, or were appointed by Harabin (or HZDS), were biased because of conflict of interest. Another potential justification for a complaint could be the provision in the Slovak Constitution that states that a member of the government does not have the same rights as a judge, which suggests that this would exclude the right to be elected to this post. Only Supreme Court Judges are eligible to lead the court; Harabin argues that his judgeship was merely suspended during his tenure as Justice Minister,

¶7. (C) Regardless of the merits of a potential complaint against Harabin's election, it is highly unlikely to prevail. We have learned from multiple reliable sources that the Constitutional Court is divided into two camps: 7 justices who vote along Harabin lines, and 6 who retain some independence. This 7-6 split was apparent in the recent ruling against the Special Court. Equally, if not more important than the 7-6 divide, is the manner in which cases are apparently divided among 4 panels of the Constitutional Court. The Chairwoman of the Constitutional Court claims that the random electronic case

BRATISLAVA 00000282 002.2 OF 002

assignment system applies only to the general courts, not to the Constitutional Court. Thus, she decides which cases go to which panels. Two panels are reportedly led by Harabin allies; they are assigned the most "sensitive" or important cases.

¶8. (C) One of the so-called independent judges on the Constitutional Court, Laszlo Orosz, was subjected to threats, including an attempted poisoning of his wife, in the run-up to the ruling on the Special Court. His request to be recused from the vote on the Special Court was rejected by the Chairwoman who stated that if Orosz had really been threatened, he would have filed a criminal complaint. She ignored the fact that as the victim of the alleged poisoning, it was logically Mrs. Orosz who had filed a complaint. (Note: according to the attorney who represented the pro-Special Court argument before the Constitutional Court, after two months Mrs. Orosz's criminal complaint has still not been acted on by the General Prosecutor's office.) We have been told that another judge who voted to preserve the Special Court, who had been subject to severe pressure to resign his post, will again be facing a campaign aimed at hastening his retirement.

¶9. (U) Although action on the draft law that would bestow on the Chairman of the Supreme Court extensive new powers has been postponed, it now seems clear that the reasons were likely tactical, i.e., the thinking appears to have been that if Harabin's coup was not yet a fait accompli, wavering council members (if indeed there were any), might feel more comfortable voting for him. Over the weekend, HZDS party leader and Harabin supporter Vladmir Meciar, provided during a television interview his rationale for withdrawing the legislation until September: According to Meciar, it would be more appropriate for Harabin's successor to put forward legislation drafted by Harabin aimed at strengthening Harabin.

¶10. (C) If our conversations with members of Prime Minister Fico's Smer party are any indication, it's likely the legislation will pass in September. We heard from the head of Smer's youth wing that the legislation would be passed to preserve the governing coalition, but then repealed in a post-2010 government that will exclude HZDS. (Comment: we believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to repeal this law, once passed. ) According to the Dutch Ambassador, Ivan Sramko, the head of the Slovak National Bank, told him that PM Fico, while not overly fond of Harabin, respects him as a man who is powerful and "knows the system." Besides, according to Sramko, the quality of the judiciary is so low, that Harabin is viewed as the best choice.

¶11. (C) Comment: While there are abundant problems in the Slovak judiciary, there are capable, honest, and extraordinarily brave judges here. Sramko's comments are indicative of the deep cynicism that has taken hold of Slovak politics. Harabin has already stacked the judiciary with his cronies; he has destroyed the careers of several good judges, and his growing sense of impunity was on full display in his recent letters to media outlets demanding compensation for unspecified coverage that allegedly damaged his reputation. Now, for at least the next five years, Harabin will wield unprecedented power in the judicial sector.

EDDINS